

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives
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Title: Konsulat Generalny Rzeczypospolitej w Dublinie = Consulate General of Poland in Dublin, 1929 – 1939

Extent: 140 digital images, JPEG; 140 digital images, PDF; 1 digital file, PDF

Provenance: From the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum, London, England, created by the Polish Government in Exile, records of the Polish Consulate General in Dublin, A.25. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives received the digitized collection via the United States Holocaust Museum International Archives Programs in October 2010.

Restrictions on Access: No restrictions on access.

Restrictions on Use: Fair use only. The Cooperative Agreement in process.

Language: Polish, English

Preferred citation: Standard citation for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Curatorial Affairs Division, Archives

Biographical/Historical Note: The Polish government-in-exile was first based in France, but moved to London after the French army surrendered to the Germans in mid-1940. The Allies accepted the government-in-exile as the legitimate representative of the Polish people soon after it was created. The government-in-exile allied itself with the West, as its members believed that only a total military victory over Germany would restore Poland's independence and freedom. In addition, it amassed its own land, air, and naval forces. In 1942 reports about the mass murder of Jews in Poland reached London; at that point, the Polish government-in-exile made several public declarations on the subject, and officially demanded that the Allied powers stop the Germans from continuing on their murderous crusade. In early 1943 the Polish government-in-exile begged Pope Pius XII to condemn the Nazis' actions. From December 1942 onward, the government-in-exile backed the rescue work of Żegota, which offered aid to Jews throughout occupied Poland. New Polish government established after Germany and the Soviet Union occupied Poland in September 1939. The Polish government-in-exile was first based in France, but moved to London after the French army surrendered to the Germans in mid-1940. The Allies accepted the government-in-exile as the legitimate representative of the Polish people soon after it was created. The government-in-exile

allied itself with the West, as its members believed that only a total military victory over Germany would restore Poland's independence and freedom. In addition, it amassed its own land, air, and naval forces.

Scope and Content Note: Contains selected records of the Consulate General of Poland in Dublin of the Polish Government in Exile relating to studies of deportation of Poles to USSR, 1939-1941 and annexation of the Polish eastern territories to USSR: "Counting Polish citizens deported to USSR during 1939-1941" and "Soviet deportation of the inhabitants of Eastern Poland in 1939-1941". The Consuls of the Consulat were: Waclaw Dobrzyński (1929-1948), Ludwik Teclaff (1948-1952), Zofia Zaleska (1952-)

Inventory:

A.25.3

Studies: "Counting Polish citizens deported to USSR during 1939-1941", "The so-called incorporation of Polish eastern territories to the Soviet Union. Conditions and circumstances" August-October 1943, London and, in English language: "Soviet deportation of the inhabitants of Eastern Poland in 1939-1941".